

# Germans Occupy Ostend, Is Official Report From Berlin

attempt of the Germans to achieve this object, and now have them well pressed from the threatened railway.

The Germans are said to be sending further reinforcements from Germany to stiffen their lines and enable them to resume the offensive. The French are reported to have offered successful resistance to effectual use by the Germans by the advance they made to the River Meuse at St. Mihiel.

All this is drawn from French sources, the Germans having been more reticent than usual, out of regard to the operations in the west.

There have been reports of fighting south of the Brusilov line, which is taken to mean that the forces which opposed the Germans around Ghent have been drawn southward to join their main body.

## ALLIES WILL HAVE ASSISTANCE OF FLEET

Any allied force fighting on the coast will have the assistance of their warships, but it is unlikely that these vessels will bombard German forces occupying Ostend and the towns, without gaining any military advantage.

Basel, Switzerland, again reports a defeat of the Germans in the Vosges. There is no mention of this rumor in the official communications, although such a defeat has been reported several times from unofficial sources.

Fulfillment of the promise that pressure would be taken off France and Belgium when the big battle commenced in the east again has been denied. The Germans are before Warsaw—in fact they are fighting on eight miles from that city. While their advance to the Neimen was a failure, the forces of Emperor William recently have retired some distance of the Austrians in Galicia, and advanced as far as Jaroslau, seventeen miles northwest of Przemyśl.

The German plan seems to be to have two armies, one along the left bank of the Vistula River, while two other armies swing around on the right bank to take the defenders of Warsaw on their flank. This, according to Russian accounts, suits the Russian general staff, who are desirous to have withdrawn to the Vistula so that they would have the railways at their back, while the Austro-German forces would have to advance great distances on roads which at this time of the year are little more than quagmires.

Both sides claim to have gained advantage in the preliminary fighting, but these victories and defeats have little effect on the general result of the battle in which it is estimated nearly 5,000,000 men are engaged. The Russians, 2,500,000 men, and the Austro-German forces is declared to total nearly 2,000,000. The armies cover a front of nearly 300 miles.

## ARMIES FACE EACH OTHER ON EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER

The battle on the East Prussian frontier has ceased. The two armies are facing each other across the border, both doubting being satisfied to remain where they are until the chief battle in Poland is decided. This may be for months, although the Germans are said to be attempting to gain a quick victory to release their troops for the western campaign.

One more keel has to be added to the British naval losses in the war, the cruiser Hawke, which was sunk by a German submarine in northern waters yesterday.

As in the case of the ships which the Germans have destroyed by means of submarines, only a few of her crew escaped.

The Hawke, like the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, three other cruisers which were sunk at the same time, was a ship, so that town again is in mourning.

The cruiser Theseus, which also was sunk by the same submarine, was a ship, so that town again is in mourning.

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while one officer and twenty men are said to have escaped on a raft. The Hawke is believed to have had on board a crew of 400 men. The submarine which sank her is supposed to have escaped.

Nothing further has been heard of the movements of the Russian and Turkish fleets in the Black Sea. Constantinople denies a report, which never extended beyond that city, to the effect that the former German cruiser Breslau, which now flies the Turkish flag, has been sunk.

The last of the Belgian wounded, who total 13,000, have reached England and the rest of the refugees also has ceased, except for some who are coming from Holland and French ports. No satisfactory arrangement has been made for the return to their homes of these Belgians who crossed the frontier into Holland, although the Germans are striving to induce them to do so.

## THE ROTTERDAM SAILS WITH 2,000 AMERICANS

THE HAGUE, October 16 (via London 6:30 P. M.).—The Rotterdam, of the Holland-American Line, sailed early to-day with 2,000 Americans aboard. Among the 1,600 first-class passengers were Mrs. Sembrich and Geraldine Farrar.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS TO AMERICA UNCHANGED

LONDON, October 16 (9:35 P. M.).—Sir Stanley Buckmaster, director of the official press bureau during a conference to-day with American newspaper men, assured them the British censors would write nothing in dispatches which was not put there by the authors of the messages. He said that extracts from London papers which already had been censored could be cabled.

Official reports from Germany will be permitted to go through to America unchanged, unless they seem to reflect unfairly and untruthfully on the allies.

This stand is taken on the ground of fairness to the brothers in arms of the British. The press bureau is willing, said Sir Stanley, to permit the readers of American newspapers to have the same basis for opinion as the readers of the London papers.

## ALLIES GAIN GROUND AT CERTAIN POINTS

PARIS, October 16 (11:04 P. M.).—The following official communication was issued here to-night:

"On our left wing the action continues vigorously. Everywhere we have held our own. At certain points we have gained ground, and have occupied the east of Etainville, in the direction of Lille."

"There is no important incident to mention in other parts of the front, except an unsuccessful attack by the Germans in the regions of Malancourt, northwest of Verdun."

## GERMANS IN OSTEND.

BERLIN, October 16 (by way of The Hague to London).—An official statement issued here to-day says:

"The Germans occupied Ostend October 14 and Ostend October 15."

"An attempt by the Russians to occupy Lyck (East Prussia) failed with the loss of their artillery and 800 prisoners."

## CONDITIONS IN WARSAW BECOMING NORMAL

PARIS, October 16 (4:05 P. M.).—A Havas Agency dispatch from Petrograd says that word is received there from Warsaw that the population of the city is returning and the banks are resuming business. A battle is being fought about thirty miles from Warsaw. The Germans endeavored to take the heights about seven miles from the town, but were repulsed. A number of German aeroplanes are employed in reconnaissance.

## GERMANS REPULSED IN VOSGES PASSES

LONDON, October 16 (7 P. M.).—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Basel says that fierce fighting has taken place in the Vosges Passes, in which the German column was hurled back with heavy losses.

## LABOR PARTY LEADERS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, October 16.—Dispatches to the British embassy to-day gave abstracts of a column issued by leaders of the Labor party, declaring their sympathy with the action of the British government in the present war. The Labor leaders urged that German victory "would mean the death of democracy in Europe."

The statement follows:

"Manifesto issued entitled, 'British Labor Government and War,' signed by Labor members and leaders of the labor movement, declared false the statements made in various countries regarding the attitude of labor to war. They always hoped for peace, but hope was destroyed by the Kaiser. It condemns Germany's wanton violation of Belgium's neutrality, and recognizes that Britain, after exhausting the resources of peaceful diplomacy, was bound in honor, as by treaty, to resist Germany's aggression. The victory of Germany would mean the death of democracy in Europe."

The president of the Local Government Board states that the widespread dislocation of trade have proved unfounded, and, with few exceptions, unemployment is very much less serious than anticipated. Many districts report that trade is experiencing a distinct revival."

## REQUEST TO SURRENDER IS PROMPTLY REJECTED

Austrian Commander of Przemyśl Fortresses Sends Sharp Answer to "Astonishing Proposition."

VIENNA, October 15 (via Amsterdam and London, October 16).—It was announced officially to-day that on the afternoon of October 2 the commander of the fortress at Przemyśl received a request to surrender from General Radko Dimitrieff, in command of the Russian army of investment. The proposal was promptly rejected.

General Dimitrieff's communication was as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have left the Austrian army with its last successful encounter against our troops, has given me the opportunity to take possession of the fortress of Przemyśl, the defense of which has been entrusted to you. I assume it is not possible to obtain your help from the outside. In order to avoid useless bloodshed the present seems to be the right moment to propose to you negotiations for the surrender of the fortress. If you will surrender it on conditions of your own choosing, I will be possible to obtain honorable conditions for yourself and your garrison from the highest commander-in-chief of the Russian forces."

"I find beneath my dignity to give to your astonishing proposition the answer which it deserves."

"COMMANDER OF THE GARRISON OF PRZEMYSL."

TRAVELING man, wife and 5-year-old boy, want board; private family preferred; must be first-class and modern conveniences. Rates must be reasonable. Phone Mr. Whitfield, Richmond Hotel. References exchanged.

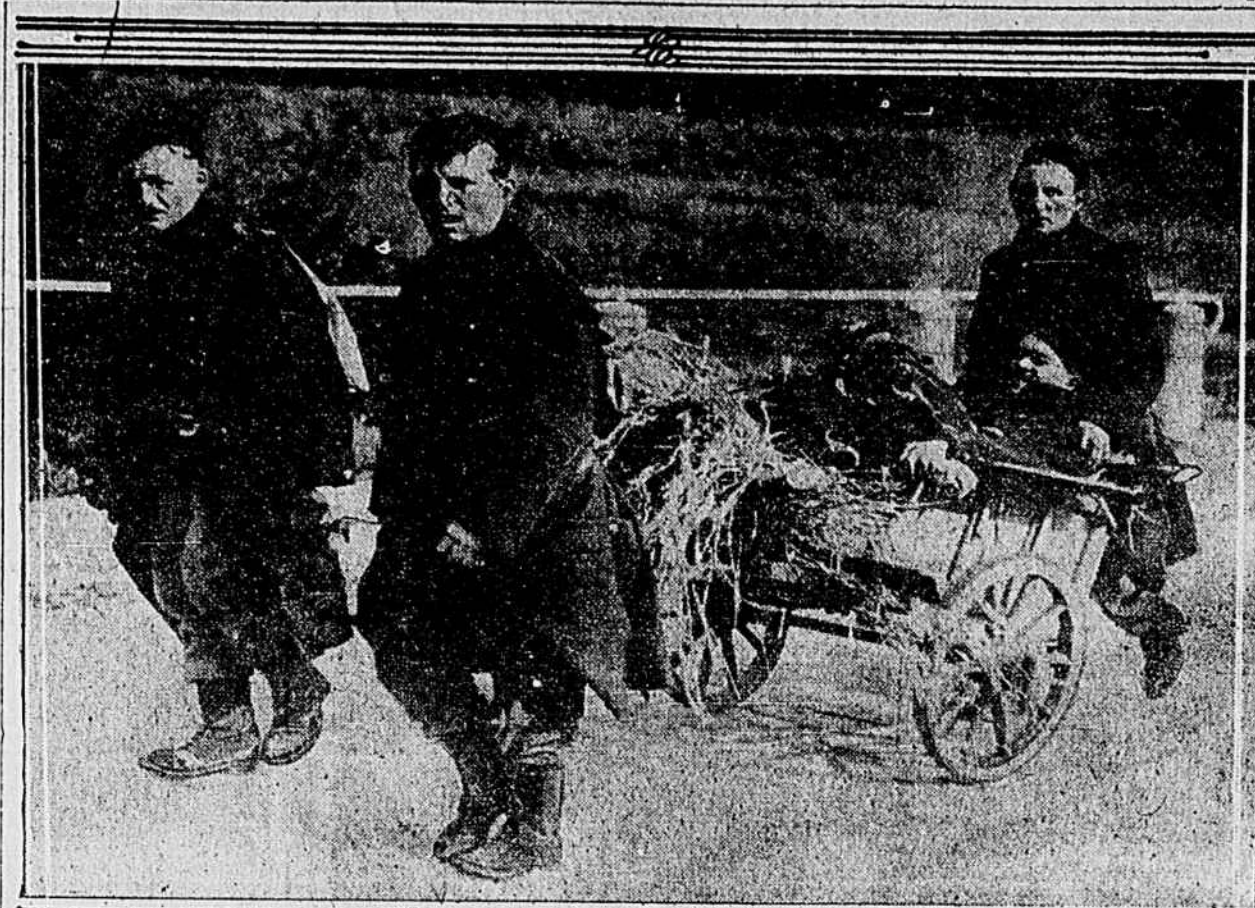
YOUNG man, colored, experienced engineer and boiler, desires position. Address, M. 558 West Street, Petersburg, Va.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

IN MEMORIAM

TUCKER.—In sad, but loving remembrance of my father, B. H. TUCKER, who departed this life one year ago today. Gone, but not forgotten.

HIS DAUGHTER, RENA.



Belgian Ambulance Corps Carrying Wounded from the Field

## MENACE OF ZEPPELIN RAID CAUSES NO FEAR IN LONDON

Police Have Great Trouble in Enforcing Regulations for Minimizing Lighting.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.] LONDON, October 9.—The people of London refuse to be frightened by the menace of a Zeppelin raid. The police are having great trouble to compel them to conform to the regulations for minimizing the lighting of buildings and streets. A third order was issued to-day, which follows:

"All external private lighting not needed to secure the safety of traffic should be discontinued at night."

"Some business and other establishments are still maintaining interior lighting of too great intensity, and which illuminates the roadway."

"The commissioner of police is advised that such lighting represents, in certain circumstances, a source of danger to the particular neighborhood and the community at large, and it is necessary, therefore, that this source of danger be removed."

"The police have been given directions to take the action necessary to insure that orders restricting lighting are to be carried out both in letter and in spirit."

"Yesterday the police ordered the extinguishing of 13,000 high-power gas lights in one section of the town. Most of them were attached to shop fronts."

A conference of the electric lighting companies was held to arrange measures for complying with police regulations.

The disappearance of electric advertising devices from the main streets and squares has affected a noticeable change in the appearance of the city. The police have seen men to put up dark curtains in the upper stories of the few high apartment houses, and when the occupants fail to keep the curtains drawn at night they receive a police visitation and a reminder of the regulations.

## ITALY WILL NOT ALTER POLICY OF NEUTRALITY

(Continued From First Page.)

Dr. Di San Giuliano before his death. The newspaper adds:

His act toward a political party, who, as a devoted soldier, was inspired in his work through a pure sense of patriotism to United Italy, has rendered the new Pope more august and more venerable to Italians."

The newspaper expresses the opinion that Marquis Antonio Di San Giuliano was first Italian minister to receive, at the point of death, a papal benediction.

The body of the marquis, dressed in the uniform of a minister, is lying in state. Around his neck is the grand collar of the Order of the Annunciation, and on the uniform are arranged 172 decorations.

Marquis Di San Giuliano was born at Catania in 1852. He headed the Italian delegation to the International Parliament Congress, held in connection with the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904. He was appointed ambassador at London in 1906, and transferred from London to a similar post at Paris in 1909. He entered the Cabinet as Foreign Minister three months later.

NO ALTERATION IN ITALY'S POLICY

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The death to-day of Marquis Antonio Di San Giuliano, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will not result in any alteration of Italy's determination to remain neutral in the opinion of officials here.

The Italian ambassador, Macchi Di Celere, said his country's purpose was not to take sides in the European struggle unless her national safety was menaced. Individual changes in the ministry, he said, would not be likely to alter that policy. Reports to the embassy have tended to discredit statements to the effect that the Italian people were eager to join the allies, indicating, rather, strong popular support of the government's policy.

## APPEAL FOR BELGIANS BY CARDINAL GIBBONS

Kingdom Becomes Battleground for Other Nations and Driven From Their Homes.

BALTIMORE, October 16.—It was as a "people wandering on the face of the earth without a home," that Cardinal Gibbons tonight appealed to the Belgians, in an appeal to people of all sections of the country to aid the Belgian relief fund.

"The sufferings of the Belgians," added the cardinal, "probably are beyond words. Only the outbreak of the war I traveled through their beautiful country. Then I saw nature and peace and prosperity. But now the kingdom has become a battlefield for other nations. Her people have been driven out of their homes."

"For years and years many of them have worked to build up the homes which fell before the ravages of war. All their efforts went to naught. They are people in distress, without home and without country. All in this country who are able should aid them, regardless of their sympathies in the war, for Belgium deserves the sympathy of all."

Cardinal Gibbons is honorary president of the central committee of the Belgian relief fund.

## WILSON URGED TO PROTEST AGAINST BOMB-DROPPING

Passengers on White Star Liner Call on President to Declare Himself on This Form of Warfare.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, October 16.—Passengers of the White Star liner Olympic, which docked late to-night, framed a resolution before they left the ship calling upon President Wilson to set aside his neutrality and protest against German bomb-dropping in European cities.

F. Hopkinson Smith, novelist and painter, who was chairman of the committee, which framed the resolution, said:

"In the cause of humanity, it is high time that the United States set aside her rigid policy of neutrality, and came to the front with the moral courage to say to these enraged nations:

"You shall or you shall not do these things."

"To attack a fortified city in times of war is permissible, and the city which resists her besiegers takes her own chances. But to creep over a sleeping city, wrap in the mantle of night, to spread terror and death in this city by dropping bombs into it; to kill and maim innocent women and children—this is not warfare; it is barbarism."

"The pages upon which the history of this war are written are already soiled by the recollections of just such deeds as these. The Germans have done it time and time again; they will not hesitate to drop more bombs, and to tear to shreds more innocent non-combatants."

"In my mind, there is not the slightest doubt that a fleet of air craft with these deadly instruments of destruction will soon menace London. The United States must declare herself against this sort of barbarism before it is committed."

The resolutions passed by the passengers were mailed by special delivery to-night to President Wilson.

Dr. Mosak Kames, professor of political economy in the University of Chicago, who is a devoted soldier, as a diplomatic errand, astonished the group of men to whom he talked on the Olympic, by declaring that Germany would win in the present conflict.

"This war is going to emphasize the value to a nation of the trained fighting man," the Japanese professor said. "Germany has not the soldier as her uninterrupted chain of victories during the last few days has indicated. I sincerely believe she will be the victor in this war."

"But your own nation is fighting Germany," one of his astonished listeners said.

"So it is," he replied with a shrug of his shoulders, "but Germany will win in the west, just the same."

## FULLEST SUPPORT PLEDGED GOVERNMENT

LONDON, October 16 (8:50 P. M.).—A Reuter dispatch from Pretoria says: "At a meeting of commanders of the Free State north of Bloemfontein, held at Kroonstad, a resolution was adopted denouncing the rebellion started in the northwest of Cape Province by Colonel Maritz. The resolution pledged the fullest support of the commanders to the government, and requested a mobilization of burghers to crush the rebellion."

"The action taken by the Kroonstad meeting is considered significant, in view of the fact that hitherto the people of the Congo Free State were lukewarm regarding the campaign against the Germans."

STATION MAY BE CLOSED IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Transmission of Dispatch at Honolulu by Marconi Company Regarded as Clear Violation of Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—Rear Admiral Moore, commandant of the naval station at Honolulu, was ordered to-day to close the Marconi wireless station there within twenty-four hours unless the company gave a satisfactory explanation of the sending of a wireless telegraph dispatch announcing the arrival of the German gunboat Geier.

Admiral Moore had reported the sending of the message during the temporary absence yesterday of the naval officer on duty at the station as a censor. The gunboat had just arrived from Tientsin, conveying the German steamer Lockoon, which had been impressed into service as a collier.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt ordered the transmission of this dispatch as a clear violation of neutrality, because it gave positive information of the operations of a belligerent, advising the world of the gunboat's actual position.

Officials made it plain that the course of the department in regard to the wireless station's alleged violation of neutrality would not be affected by the future movements of the Geier.

Commenting on later reports from Honolulu that the Geier would remain indefinitely in the harbor undergoing engine repairs, officials here called attention to provisions of the Hague conventions which limit the repairs belligerent warships may make in neutral ports to such as are "absolutely necessary to render them seaworthy." Port authorities shall determine the extent of repair work necessary, and it must be completed as quickly as possible. The belligerent warship must depart as soon as the authorities pronounce her seaworthy.

Geler intends to make repairs. A United States naval officer probably will be asked by the officer of the port at Honolulu to examine her engines and sails, which require attention. The ship could remain in the harbor for twenty-four hours if not in need of repairs. If her commander is unwilling to leave then the ship must be interned, which means that the breach blocks of her guns would be sent ashore and the vessel rendered useless for warlike operations. This was done at San Francisco during the Japanese War with Russian cruisers which sought refuge there.

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COVER APPROACH TO COAST TOWNS

(Continued From First Page.)

Information. One place they passed had been taken and retaken six times by the French and Germans, and, consequently, the inhabitants feared to give them directions, on the ground that they might be spies.

On the eastern section of the allies' line the fighting still continues severe. The Germans to-day made a strong attack on Malancourt, northwest of Verdun, which, however, was unsuccessful. The French have even made some progress here and also in Alsace, despite the German efforts to hold them or force them back.

A large number of Paris firemen, equipped with a sort of oxygen helmet, have arrived in the region of Roye to bury the German dead on the battlefield, where they have been lying for three weeks. The firemen brought a large supply of disinfectants in order to lessen the danger of contracting disease in handling the bodies. On the battlefield, it is said, there are between 4,000 and 5,000 bodies.

## DR. ALDERMAN ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FROM EUROPE

Says Thoughtful People in England Believe War Will Last Until Summer of 1916.

## NATIONS LOOKING TO AMERICA

This Country, He Thinks, Is a Moral Referee in Matter, and Greatness and Power of Republic Loom Larger Than Ever Before.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, October 16.—Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, who has been on leave of absence for two years, arrived from Europe to-day, after an absence of five months. He will leave on Sunday for Charlottesville, where the faculty and students have planned a royal welcome for him.

Dr. Alderman said that he did not care now to comment on the cause of the war. "Later, however," he added, "I shall deem it my duty to discuss the cause and power of the republic."

"The opinion of influential people in England as to the length of the war is that it probably will last until the summer of 1916. It is generally felt that it will be a light to the finish, whether that it is interpreted to mean either the destruction of the British fleet, on the one hand, or, on the other, continued economic pressure upon Germany making a continuance of the war impossible."

"The whole of Europe is now looking to America as a sort of moral referee in the matter, and the greatness and power of the republic have never loomed so big as to-day. The consensus is that our government and the President have acted faultlessly, and as every one knows, there is an intense desire on all sides to win American sympathy."

ENGLISHMEN IMPATIENT WITH STRICT CENSORSHIP

People Becoming Indignant at Lack of Definite News From Fighting in France.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.] LONDON, October 8.—Englishmen are becoming very impatient over the refusal of the press bureau to release definite news of the fighting in France. Every day the newspapers are filled with complaints from indignant readers, who are beginning to ridicule the judgment of the censor and the frank statements of the actual happenings at the front.

Press makers have also begun to turn their ridicule upon the press

bureau, both through the daily papers and the comic papers.

The English public was slow to criticize the censorship, but after two months of war, newspaper readers say the press bureau should be in a position to keep up the spirits of an anxious country by advising it of results achieved by the army. A storm of protests against the general suppression policy of the censors is spreading over all England.

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